LENOX LYCEUM-12 m. to 10 p. m.-Food Exposit LYCEUM THEATEZ-8:15-Merry Gotham. MISIC HALL-8:15-Mountains of the Moon. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-S-Circus. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Faust. NEW PARK THEATRE-S:15-Our Grab Bas NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-Evangeline. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-8:15-The English Rose. PALMER'S THEATRE-8 15-Col. Carter of Cartersville STAR THEATRE-8:15-For Money. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-S-Vaudeville. THALIA THEATRE-8-The Circus UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-A Modern Match.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MCNDAY, MARCH 28, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Wharton's last note on the Behring Sea controversy was made public. = Seven persons were seriously injured by a dynamite explosion in Paris, supposed to be the work of anarchists.

somewhat improved, ==== Steps have been taken to bring the Michigan "gerrymander" before the State Supreme Court. — The stranded ship Windermere was moved 100 yards by the northeast storm. === Citizens of Chicago have resolved to aid the authorities in the prosecution of the "boodlers" of that city. - Violent storms occurred in several of the Western States.

City and Suburban.-Important arrests were made in the Long Island City murder case. == The Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, preached on municipal corfiption. === Five men were arrested for the burglary of a stock of pipes, part of which was

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 40 3-4.

Rhode Island politics appears to be less truly appreciated at home than elsewhere-that is, if one may judge by the indifferent attitude of the sometime Democratic "Providence Journal," to which our staff correspondent pays his respects to-day. It is passing strange that a newspaper on the ground is unable to perceive in this momentous contest anything more than the measuring of arms by rival party managers. But it is well established that there are none so blind as those who refuse to see.

One of the most encouraging signs in connection with the Jersey City Mayoralty contest is the large number of Democrats who openly advocate the election of Colonel Wanser, the Republican candidate. These men know McDermott thoroughly, and have for him nothing but contempt. A union of all citizens opposed to the further domination of the Jersey City Ring and the vicious gang that run the Guttenburg racetrack is necessary in order to defeat the Democratic candidate. The supporters of the latter will spare neither money nor effort, since they realize how much depends upon their success. There must be a united front over against them, and a resolute fight all along the line.

Governor Flower's illness does not appear to be serious, and it is expected that he will be sable to resume his duties in a day or two. Still his enforced absence from the Capitol for even a lew days might have an important bearing on legislation. Unsigned bills become laws within ten days after their passage. What might happen if the Legislature were unrestrained by the veto power is something appalling to contemplate. Hardly less appalling is it to contemplate William F. Sheehan taking the Governor's place because of Mr. Flower's disability. It is easy to see that the situation at Albany, bad as it is, might quickly become immeasurably

Dr. Rylance's sermon yesterday on "The Prevailing Degeneracy" had to do in part with the subject which Dr. Parkhurst has handled in such a masterly way. While Dr. Rylance was not sparing in his characterization of the "vulgar, unprincipled pothouse politicians" who have the principally to the question of the responsibility

fluenced by party names, and too many others refrain from voting at all. Such appeals for the elevation of politics as Dr. Rylance puts forth are of the highest value. Good men can never purge politics by a policy of alcofness.

There has been another change of front regarding the Maynard investigation by the Legislature. Soon after Senator Hill's arrival in Albany on Friday it was announced that the whole thing would be completed in a single day, and that the only witnesses would be the Bar Association's committee. Two days of reflection has shown Boss Hill and the sub-bosses that this course would be a too palpable "give-away"; so yesterday it was given out that the inquiry would be "full and thorough." It is not doubtful that the result will be the same, whatever the processes that lead up to it. For all practical purposes the Judiciary Committees might as well draw up their report without hearing a single witness.

WHERE IS SILVER GOING! Silver at 40d. per ounce is not yet, thanks to the Republicans, the basis of all business in this country. The wages of labor are gaid in better The farmers are not obliged to take 67-cent dollars for their grain or cotton. The merchant is not compelled to gamble on the possible value of silver at a future time when he gives a note or makes a sale. The fact that the lowest price for silver bullion ever reached, 40d. at London and 87 cents at New-York, occurred when the Government had been for more than a year buying a larger quantity of silver than this country produced when such purchases be gan, is not encouraging for the advocates of "free coinage," so-called, which is in fact nothing but a provision that Government shall buy all the silver anybody may offer, and issue for it paper at the rate of \$1 29.29 per oance. The price last week suggests the inquiry what such paper would be worth.

When silver had been selling for years at 60d. or \$1.31.1-2 per ounce, people could not believe that it would drop to 50d. When it fell to 50d. no one imagined that it would fall 20 per cent further. But it is getting time to ask what hinders a continued and great fall in silver? Its use in the arts is not extensive, not liable to expand indefinitely. Of what use there is, much depends so far upon the scarcity and value of the metal that silver would be less used if it should become more common and cheaper. If the civilized world ceases to employ silver as money, the world's enormous stock, exceeding 3,000,000,-000 ounces, would seek buyers in vair. Yet, the mines keep on adding 129,000,000 ounces to the world's stock each year, and it is stated that the actual cost of production is so small, the value of by-products considered, that the bullion might fall very far without stopping this annual addition to the unused and unsalable stock.

It is the hope of silver men that if the United States gives \$1.29 in stamped paper per onnce. that will make the bullion worth \$1.29 the world over. Possibly, in such paper, but what would such paper be worth? Notes that are actually redeemable in gold here are now well nigh unsalable in other countries; but when Americans refuse to give gold for notes except at a fluctuating premium, how will their value here in any way affect the value of silver builtion abroad? The control will be just the other way. The value of silver bullion in other countries where there is no use for it would affect its gold price here. and consequently the sum in gold which people would give for notes; that is, the premium or gold. If the bullion should exchange for gold at the rate of 40d, per ounce, the paper would exchange for gold at the rate of about 67 cents on the dollar. But how long will silver refrain from another dive downward?

The notion that the price of silver controls prices of other commodities is not more rational than the supposition that the price of cotton or pig-iron controls the price of silver. Indeed, it would be far more reasonable that a necessary of life, universally wanted throughout the civilized and his robber band. world, should by its price affect the prices of world now has an enormous stock that can neither Court of Appeals. They are a body to whom be used nor sold, should by its decline cause th price of other things to fall. The great factor in decline of prices has been decrease in cost of production and transportation, and this has obviously offected silver greatly. Mining costs several dollars less per ton, treatment of the ore costs several dollars less per ton, and the transportation to any market considerably less than in years gone by, when silver was worth \$1.31 or more per ounce. Why should it not be cheaper as well as other things?

How much cheaper no one can tell, because the demand being limited and the supply practically unlimited the cost of production is at most points unknown. Without going into details, it is evident enough that such an article might for years sell for less than the cost of production at most points. Every fall in silver lessens its use and the demand for it, whereas a lower price for any other article is likely to increase its use and the demand for it. If silver should fall to 20d, per ounce, there would be nothing whatever to make the proposed Bland paper worth more than 33 cents on the dollar. The Civil War ought to have taught all Americans, North and South, how a depreciated and fluctuating paper robs laber and harms everybody.

TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA.

Dispatches from Caracas leave little doubt that a period of revolution has again overtaken the Republic of Venezuela. Our staff correspondent visiting that country last January faithfully reported the conditions out of which this storm has come. The Venezuelans are a people of much intelligence and force. At the same time there is among them an enormous population of Spanish as a means of promoting industry and progress, but who find in revolution a source of plunder and who are always ready to be led into any desperate enterprise that promises such rewards The natural consequence is that the Government has fallen into the hands of a succession of tyrants, who, if strong and patriotic, have been able to accomplish splendid results, and, if mean and victous, have involved their country in great miseries. The present chief Executive, Anduesa, is a man of whom little that is good can be said. He was put into the Presidency by Dr. Paul upon the retirement of that statesman three years ago, and, finding himself suddenly in the possession of a treasury and an army, he has since conducted himself with a high hand, In three years he has accumulated an enormous fortune. One by one his rivals have been driven into exile, and now against the express terms of the Con-shameless majority. stitution of the country, he has undertaken to hold himself in power during a second term.

Americans will hope that Anduesa will be thoroughly beaten. The rise of such a man is possible only in a country where the Executive is a despot, and his downfall will be exceedingly useful in breaking up that bad system. General Crespo, the leader of the revolutionary army, is an intelligent negro of considerable capacity as a soldier and of even greater capacity as a states- any character to lose which will lead to the deman. Although he would be likely to prove him- feat of this intolerably bad bill. It will only self a tyrant also, yet it is reasonably certain that be necessary for three Assemblymen to join upper hand in the city, his remarks were directed his tyranny would have in it some element of hands with the Republicans to accomplish a resense and decency, and would make up in good sult so eminently desirable. There are sixty-

Chief Magistrate has made with English and people's commerce and solely for his own personal advantage will cease to exist. Notwithstanding Anduesa's possession of the army and the treasury, his eventual defeat is highly probable. No man has ever obtained ascendency in Venezuela who is so cordially and unanimously detested by the people.

THAT "INVESTIGATION" AT ALBANY. David B. Hill's appearance suddenly at Albany Friday night was promptly followed by a statement from the Tammany chairmen of the two Judiciary Committees which are to "investigate' the Bar Association's findings against Judge Maynard, that the committees would hold only one session and would make their report to the Legislature on Monday night. There is something exceedingly amosing in the cynical frankness with which David B. Hill asserts his opinion that the people are fools. When the Bar Association's report was received at Albany, the Hill outfit there at once declared that it was an outrage, a mass of falsehoods and a slanderous document to which no attention whatever would be given. Three hours later the men who had said these things wheeled directly around and declared that the report would be considered and its statements investigated by a special committee. This meant, of course, that Hill had sent orders to them commanding that course to be taken. He followed up his orders by putting in a personal appearance at the Delavan House, and then it turned out that the "investigation" was to be nothing whatever except a pretence of examining a few public records, and that its sole purpose was to secure the adoption of a whitewashing report by the Legislature which the Democratic press of the State might use as an offset to the Bar Association's report. It scarcely needs to be said that this scheme involves the assumption that the people are a vast body of idiots and that nothing s easier than to pull wool over their eyes. Nor is it to be wondered at that Hill goes on this theory. He has done it before at critical periods in his career, and from his point of view he has been both safe and successful in doing so. There aiways comes a time, however, when men of Hill's sort overrench themselves.

As we have several times pointed out, it makes substantially no difference what Hill's gang of boodlers, blackmailers and election thieves do or omit to do with regard to Maynard and the conspiracy of which his acts were a part. So long s the people were ignorant of what the conspirators had done, so long as the facts were accessfully kept back or were susceptible of misconstruction, there was great public danger. But this time is past. The essential facts, and all of them, are now in the possession of every intelligent voter. If this is not literally true at the present moment, it will be long before November. If the dirty politicians at Albany were to perform the whole necessary programme of punishment and restitution, they would not save themselves. The people would perfectly under stand that they had done it only because they had been scourged and driven into an apish appearance of honesty. Their refusal to do it simply proves that they are utterly incorrigible, defiant of public sentiment, and utterly bad. The public has the whiphand of them now, and will not lose its ad-Frank Rice will come out of the office that his own hand plundered; Effect Danforth will be degraded as he has been disgraced; Osborne and Walker will be whipped out of the Senate, and the whole shameless mob of thieves whom Hill's wicked power has placed in authority in the State of New-York will be deposed. In this great work of purification and reparation the honest people of the State ask nothing of Hill

But they do ask something of the self-respectother things than that a metal, of which the ing gentlemen and judges who compose the the confidence ad respect of the public are as thority which the crimes of Hill and Maynare have put at stake. They cannot afford to be silent much longer. The time is at hand when they most show that they esteem their honor and the people's trust no less highly than do the recorde themselves.

> THE FATE OF THE LIQUOR BILL. The Legislature, under the concurrent resolution adopted last week, will finally adjourn on the 21st of April. This leaves the reckless and unscrupulous majority less than a month for the completion of so much of the unfinished business as the bosses take an interest in. One of the pending bills which is causing these bosses no end of embarrassment is the liquor infamy. The wrath of the saloonkeepers has already been aroused against them for refusing to allow it to pass as it was introduced-with a provision for open bars on Sunday. Should the bill finally fail altogether, the saloonkeepers would be inoensed beyond measure. Nevertheless, the besses are too intelligent not to realize that if they force it through in the shape in which it was reported to the Assembly a few days ago, they will be committing a crime against the general welfare for which the voters will hold them to

strict account at the fall election. If the Democratic members, either of the Senate or the Assembly, had a decent respect for their official oath the bill would not receive a moment's consideration; it would be contemptuously tossed into the waste-basket. Before taking their seats last January each one of these lawmakers solemnly swore to discharge the duties Indians who take no interest in the Government of his office "faithfully" and according to "the best of his ability." It follows, therefore, that the Senator or Assemblyman who deliberately lends his vote or his influence to the measure in question, which is as distinctly hostile to the public good as though it provided for poisoning wells, is guilty of perjury, and that of the most abominable sort. It is given out that an effort will be made in the Assembly to pass the bill as amended this week. That a solid Republican vote will be cast against it on its third reading may be taken for granted. If enough Democrats can be mustered to put it through, their heavy responsibility and disgrace must not be Republicans of the Legislature have acquitted themselves to the general satisfaction thus far, and we look to see them stand firm to the end of the session, a wholesome protest against a

It has been evident for some days that the members of the majority are not united. The machine has not been running smoothly of late, owing to a quarrel indulged in by the bosses themselves, in which their vulgae ambition for spoils is involved. It is to be hoped that one good result of the unpleasantness will be an exhibition of independence on the part of such Democratic Senators and Assemblymen as have

been laid by Anduesa on the industries of Venez- | care more for the people than they do for the uela will certainly be lifted, and numerous ut- rum power? Let all those who will be called to terly dishonest arrangements which the present vote upon the measure bear in mind that no amendment has yet been made which changes German importers against the interests of his its essentially dengerous and demoralizing character. The Sunday provision is out, but the provisions which remain have only to be adopted to give the saloons full swing every day in the week, including Sunday.

A USEFUL REVIVAL.

Athletic competitions have, in our opinion, been of great benefit to American colleges and their students. They have raised the physical standard, and promoted morality and refinement by putting a ban on careless and evil habits and a premium on rational living. They stimulate the interest of graduates and directly and indirectly increase the resources and equipment of the institutions in whose name they are waged. Thus, what will be the best gymnasium in the country is now building for Yale at a cost of about \$200,000, but the university might have waited for it indefinitely in vain except for the enthusiasm of the alumni over the athletic triumphs of recent years. But these familiar and exhilarating contests are not the only profitable forms of intercollegiate competition, nor are they the only ones capable of arousing deep interest. The Yale-Harvard debates, by which this winter term has been distinguished, have deeply stirred he communities of Cambridge and New-Haven. They have had the advantage of novelty, to be sure, but that does not entirely account for their success. There is no intrinsic reason why the spirit of rivalry and cheerful combativeness which makes athletic struggles what they are should not be as effectually evoked by intellectual contests; and recent experience proves that it may be. A revival of debating in the colleges, and par-

ticularly in the most famous of them, is in every way desirable. Scarcely any form of mental exercise is more stimulating and developing. carnestness in the days before physical contests came in. It owes to them its decline in part but Numerous other influences have contributed to this unfortunate disuse. College communities were formerly far more isolated and independent than they now are. They came in contact with the world at fewer points, and offered only a meagre variety of voluntary pursuits and associations to students. The instinct for companionship and competition utilized whatover means of gratification existed, and its chief resource was in the debating societies. At Yale, for example, Brothers & Linonia were great facts in the academic life. They divided the entire college population, and their rivalry was keen and determined. The debates were among the principal events of the college year, conducted with the liveliest zeal and productive of intense devotion and enthusicsm. As the horizon widened, as the secret societies came on the developed, and communication with the outer world became easy and customary, the debating it has waited long and patiently. To say that societies languished, and with their decay one the Postoffice of the fourth city in the Union has of the most engaging and useful branches of been up to this time inadequately housed is to discipline and instruction faded out of existence make a mild statement indeed. The treatment and almost out of recollection. and almost out of recollection.

pearance. It merely meant that in the rapid will regain its old vitality in institutions where it has long been dormant or dead. Americans is little to be said. When chosen, it was near lative chambers, which is as easily produced, no death, as ever; but there is much reason to be-lieve to the condition of the below it. Still, it is near the public buildings of lieve that the quality is deteriorating. It might be impossible to trace a connection between this fact and the decline of debating societies in the ne absurday in the surmise that such a connect place, and are well suited for the uses to which tion exists. The Yale-Harvard debates are not they will be put. Brooklyn is to be congratulated unlikely to be imitated by other institutions, on the progress and appreciation marked by the and we hope they will be, for their influence and opening of its new Postoffice. endency are wholly commendable,

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Scals and silver have made prices the past week. The controversy about Behring Sea caused London selling of American stocks, and such a decline in prices that the average here is just \$1 per share lower than a week ago. On the other hand, foreign selling and American depression might both have been much greater if votes in the House had not made it plain that the silver dil cannot become a law. There would be little chance that it could even pass the House this week if it were not certain that a veto would kill it. With that cause of apprehension out of the way, a good many capitalists here are more willing to invest in stocks at the lower prices made by British realizing, and probably the Eng lish disposition to sell was also lessened. Silver fared badly. The faint hope vanished of another sport in prices to be caused by a heavy majority for free coinage in the House, and sales at London put down the price to 40d, per ounce, the lowest ever touched. When Government coins silver it is at the rate of nearly 60d, per onnce,

It was a week of low prices in almost every direction. Wheat dropped 2 5-8 cents, Western receipts continuing large, while exports, even at low prices, were about the same as before, and in four weeks from both coasts, flour included. have been about 13,200,000 bushels. Exports of corn have been 10,100,000 bushels, and this demand helped an advance nearly 2 cents, while oats rose a shade, but purk products were weaker Petroleum also dropped 1 1-4 cents, coffee a frac in refined. The difference between centrifugal and granulated is now over a cent, and severa times the cost of refining, and may soon bring hither supplies of German refined sugar. Cotton though receipts from plantations were only about half as large as for the same week last year, and exports were a shade larger than a year age, but nevertheless the quantity which has come into sight during the month is almost as large as in the same month last year, and for the crop year thus far is 480,000 bales larger, stocks in the country being 467,000 bales larger. The outlook in the iron trade is perceptibly

brighter. There is a little more demand for plate, structural and bar iron, and sales of pig iron have been large. While the expected stopnot yet occurred, and stocks held by furnaces are doubtless increasing, there is said to be less pressure to sell than a week ago. It is chimed that enough iron to supply a consumption even greater be turned out at a cost lower than the present price, low as that is, and with a constant and ample supply of cheap material the cost of finished products must be gradually reduced so as to stimulate increased demand. No especial change It seen during the past week in the cotton manu facture, but the purchases of wool by manufacturers continue at such a rate that the works must be on the whole quite fully employed. The otton mills are said to be all at work with ample orders and the quantity of cotton taken by spin ners this mouth has been 33,000 bales greater than in the same weeks last year. Buyers of boots and shoes at the East are numerous, and while they are cautious, the aggregate of or ders is satisfactory. The demand for rubbet boots

on eighty-seven roads for two weeks, and twentyseven the third week of March, aggregate \$18,-480,035, against \$16,999,058 last year, a gain of 8 1-2 per cent. There is said to be much cutting of rates, so that the average is probably as low as it was last year, if not somewhat lower. While unusual quantities of grain have already been moved, normous quantities yet remain to be handled, and receipts of cattle at Western markets are about is large as ever at this season. Clearings at all cifies outside New-York for three weeks show a gain of more than 9 per cent, and partial returns last week indicate a much greater increase. It is also evidence of unusual activity in business for the season that circulation does not shrink, and New-York banks are again called upon, supplying more than \$600,000 last week for the interior. The Treasury has paid out during the week \$900,000 more notes of various kinds, taking in \$300,000 gold and \$1,600,000 silver in excess of certificates outstanding. The money markets throughout the country are reported well supplied for legitimate needs, but at several points a bet-

ter demand is noticed. Foreign trade has shifted in character again, imports in March having been remarkably large, in four weeks at New-York exceeding those of corresponding weeks of last year by \$3,322,000, or about 71-2 per cent. As imports in March last year were fully \$10,000,000 larger than usual, the figures indicate an aggregate not far from \$81,000,000 this year. Exports, on the other hend, no longer show the remarkable increase exhibited during eight previous months, and for three weeks at New-York increased only \$656,000, or less than 3 per cent. If the gain at other ports has not been relatively greater, the aggregate will not be more than about \$76,000,000, so that a balance of \$5,000,000 would be payable on merchandise account for the month. If to this be added undervaluations of imports, interest due abroad, and sales of American stocks, there would seem to be ground for the belief that gold exports are likely to be renewed.

Evidence is conflicting about the extent of foreign sales. When the disagreement between the British Government and the United States became known, there was such a decline at London that sales were obviously large. But there has been nothing like alarm or serious depression here; on the contrary, the market has been so dull most of the time that it might almost be called in a state of suspended animation. Serious difficulties between the two countries would doubtless cause an important decline, but as yet business men on both sides of the ocean have no belief that trouble will result.

At least 3,000 Democrats in New-Jersey have emphasized their opposition to David B. Hill by joining the Cleveland Association, and reports from all over the State indicate that Hill's friends in New-Jersey are a minus quantity. With the South against him, in spite of his recent swinging round the circle, with his own State manifesting increasing lukewarmness, and with other Northern States openly opposing him, Hill cannot look in any direction without seeing portentous signs of the times. He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. To-day the Brooklyn Postoffice takes full pos-

session of its handsome new building, for which or more ago it was found necessary to make an

The World's Fair bill has been finally passed by the Senate, and from Governor Flower's utterances on the subject some time ago there can be no doubt that he will sign it. As a Democrat he is bound to do so. It is a Democratic measure. The pleas for a larger appropriation than \$300,000 were not made exclusively by Republicans, it is true, but the Democrats in the Legislature must assume the full responsibility for the shabby treatment of the World's Fair which has been decided upon.

As was to be expected, Governor Abbett has signed the bill passed by the New-Jersey Legislature, ostensibly to create departments of public works in Camden, Paterson and Trenton, but really providing that all the officials of those cities who are Republicans shall be summarily turned out in order that the Democratic Mayors may appoint Democrats in their places. The efficacy with which the bill does the work for which it was devised, is shown by the fact that in Trenton every place in the City Hall will be vacated, in order that Democrats may be put in. The Republicans have reason to think the act unconstitutional, and intend to fight it in the courts.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee have a good many visitors who come informally these evenings in Lent, and there is often music at such times. This the President himself listens to and greatly enjoys.

Professor F. Nicholas Croneb, the author of the music of "Kathleen Mayourneen," "Dermot Astore," The Marriage and Death of Dermot," lies on his death bed at No. 220 Parkin-st., Baltimore. In a recent letter to a friend, his wife says: "My husband has for sixty years been laboring day and night to rais the money to bury him as becomes a Christian gen tieman; and except in a few isolated cases, his labor has been thrown away." "Will not The Tribune," has been thrown away." "Will not The Tribune," writes this friend, "always foreroost in good works call attention to the fact that the author of one of the sweetest of melodies, in his eighty-fifth year, is almost destinate? And when the met is known will not some attempt be made to ease the dying hours of the old bard! Or, if aid comes too late to brighten his last days, he can at least be tenderly hid at rest. I have had intrusted to me by Professor Crouch, for all, womened the transcriptions of his four source. I have had intrusted to me by Fronesor Cronen, for sale, manuscript transcriptions of his four songs, mentioned above, illustrated with copious notes, lis-torical data, records and purport of composition. The entire manuscripts are in his own handwriting, and were prepared in his eighty-fourth year. I shall be glad to hear from any one interested in them, with a view to their purchase."

The Hon, John M. Francis, of "The Troy Times, and General Joseph A. Dumont, inspector-general of steam vessels, are at the Princess Anne, Virginia Beach.

The King and Queen of Greece have been married twenty-five years, and continue to live for each other n good, old-fashioned affection. The Queen, says a writer in "Figaro" (Paris), although brought up a family of seven children, has preserved all the grace of early youth. charming smile softens her Slavonic beauty, which she charming smile softens her Slavonle beauty, which she inherits from her father, the Grand Duke Constantine, who was one of the handsomest men at the Russian Court. Nothing could surpass the charm of her manners. Queen Olga has French sympatifies, and while the Duke of Sparta and her four younger sons were educated by a German preceptor, the Queen had her two daughters, Princesses Alexandra and Marie, brought up by a French governess. The youngest son of the King and Queen of Greece is only three years old.

German papers say that Mark Twaln was greatly distinguished by the Emperor at a recent dinner given by General von Versen, in Berlin. The Emperor sat next to the humorist and was much interested in his conversation. He is said to have told Mr. Clemens principally to the question of the responsibility and for the existing condition of things. It has never been doubtful that in a fair contest between virtue and vice the better element in New-York would prevail. Too many yoters are in-

MORE HOMAGE TO MR. REID.

KIND THINGS SAID APROPOS OF HIS RETURN FROM FRANCE.

THAT FAREWELL BANQUET IN PARIS,

From The New-York Herald (March 25).

From The New-York Herald (March 25).

It was no more than natural that our eminent fellow citizen, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, should be honored by a banquet on the eve of his departure from Paris.

Mr. Reid has made an exceptional record for himself as our Minister to France. When he assumed the responsibilities of his position he had to face some rather serious complications requiring the skill of a trained diplomat. He met the emergency, however, with consummate tact, won the entire confidence of the government to which he was accredited, and succeeded beyond even the hopes of his most ardent admirers in the various tasks to which he gave his attention. In the language of the address dedicated "50 our honored guest." "it can be truthfully said that no American Minister has more faithfully and admirably administered his trust."

If the Republican party is only half conscious of its indebtedness to Mr. Reid he will come from the honors which have been heaped upon him abroad to the enjoyment of a still higher distinction at home.

THE "LUCK" THAT FOLLOWS HARD WORK.

Washington letter in The Cleveland Leader.

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Whitelaw Reid is coming home from France with a whole bunch of diplomatic feathers in his cap. Nearly every newspaper in this country, all the Americans in France, and thousands of Frenchmen besides, have testilied as to his worth and capacky as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. His diplomatic cup of happiness, therefore, should be brimming full.

Fortune has followed Whitelaw Reid's industry. He is known as a "incky" man, but his luck has been hard work and the capacity to make the best of his opportunities. There is considerable Scotch blood in his veins, Presbyterian blood, and when that kind of blood gets into the arteries of trade, or the professions, it keeps on the move. There is no congulation, and when it paints is paints red.

TO RESUME HIS OLD POST. From The Hinghamton Republican.

Minister Reid will lay off the mantle of his foreign mission this week, and will sail from Havre on satur-day. He is coming flome to assume editorial work and make The New-York Tribune hum.

A FRIEND OF THE SOUTH.

A FRIEND OF THE SOUTH.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Whitelaw Reid, the United States Minister to France and Editor of The New-York Tribune, is spoken of as the Republican candidate for President. The party might go further and fare a good deal worse, are stead is one of the great men of the country without regard to party lines. We are thoroughly out of sympathy with his political principles and have no confidence in the good faith of his party, but in real ability and personal integrity he stands head and shoulders above the crowd of Republican politicians who would like to live in the White House. If by any providential dispensation the Republican party should win at the election in November 1s would be better for the South and for the country at large that Whitelaw Reid should be elected than any of the other prominent partisans who have been named for the place.

OHIO PROUD OF HER SON.

OHIO PROUD OF HER SON. From The Dayton Journal.

It's a cold day when some Ohio man doesn't make a trivial record. Whitelaw Reid, of Greene County, Ohio, now Minister to France, is the latest to command international admiration. HONORS FITTINGLY BESTOWED.

From The Utica Herald.

From The Utica Herald.

Whitelaw Reid, the retiring United States Minister to France, was fittingly honored by the American colony in Paris last evening. Famous Frenchmen joined with the Americans in expressing appreciation of Mr. Reid's high qualities and regret that he is to leave them.

Mr. Reid has been an excellent Minister. In his official canacity and as an American citizen he has Mr. Reid has been an excellent same and official capacity and as an American citizen he has represented the United States in a manner creditable to himself and les country. More than this, his services have been distinguished in negotiations of unusual importance, which have resulted in permanent advantage to the United States, notable instances being the removal of the decree of prohibition standing against the importation of American pork products, and the recluyeral trade agreement.

against the importation of American pore products, and
the reciprocal trade agreement.

To fill the social demands upon the American
Minister at Paris, is one of the most difficult tasks
connected with the office. In this respect Mr. Reid has
accomplished all that could be desired. He has won
the unqualified esteem of Frenchmen, as the circumstances of his resignation and farewell to Paris have
especially demonstrated.

That Mr. Reid will soon cease to represent us abroad
is, therefore, greatly to be regretted, but on the other
hand we shall be fortunate in having him among us
again.

FRANCE MOTRES HIS DEFANCE.

From The Denver Republican.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, our Minister to France, has made a good record for himself and his country while there, and there is no doubt that his resignation of his office and return to this country are looked upon with regret in official circles in Paris. He will come back to the United States to energe again in nowspaper work and in the Presidential campaign, upon which the country has already entered. A GOOD SUCCESSOR TO MR. BLAINE.

The New-York Mail and Express. While we are looking up new honors for the Hon.

White we are itoming up new honors for the robust whiteiaw Reid, on his return from his successful mission in France, how would it do, if Mr. Blaine should really resign, as is said to be his intention, to make Mr. Reid secretary of State! There would be no change of National policy, either at home or abroad, under Mr. Reid. CLIMBING A LONG LADDER.

From The Chattanooga Times.

om The Chattanooga That Mr. Whitelaw Reid, our Minister to France, has re-Mr. Whitelaw Reid, our Will come presently. We Mr. Whitelaw Reid, our Minister to France, has restricted and come home, or will come presently. We naturally think back, on receipt of this news, to 1860, when we first saw Mr. Reid, a restless and efficient correspondent of "The Cincinnati Gazette," at Columbus, Ohio. He was then a mere boy, with the world before him and nothing of capital or influence behind him. He had it all to make, nothing to lose but his honor and good name, and those he was not the least likely to let go. He went later "to the front" as an army correspondent, and vindicated his manhood and courage. After the war he planted cotton, and failed; then he wrote books, and they were good, honest books. Finally he found an opening on The Tribune, when John Russell Yeung failed to sustain himself, and from thence on he has shown himself a man capable of large affairs. Mr. Reid is a success. He began at the bottom and has climbed by force of his genius, and energy and integrity. He is a credit to the young manhood of America.

A PUBLIC WELCOME HOME DUE HIM.

A PUBLIC WELCOME HOME DUE HIM.

From The Deriolt Titlune.

The suggestion that Minister Reid should be tendered a rousing welcome at the hands of business men on his return to this country is a good one. Recognition of merit is always proper, and such a reception would serve to encourage our representatives in all foreign countries. GIVING DISTINCTION TO THE AMERICAN NAME.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

From The Chiengo Inter Ocean.

The good feeling manifest toward Whitelew Reid by his old associates in Journalistic life in New-York is a great compilment to that gentleman. Nearly every new-spaper in New-York has suggested some new honor for the man who has won diplomate honors as Minister to France. "The Herald" proposing him as a candidate for Vice-President, and "The Mail and Express" nominating him for Secretary of State, in case Mr. Rialine's health admonishes him to give up his official duties. Mr. Reid has not only conferred distinction upon the profession he so ably represents, but Opon the whole American people, whom he has served with such distinction. ith such distinction.

HIS STANDING KNOWN IN GERMANY. From Das Echo, Berlin, March 10.

According to reports, Mr. Whitelaw Reld, at the present time the United States Minister to France, intends to return to America to devote himself again to his journalistic labors. Mr. Reid, the well-known propeletor of The New York Tribune, is one of the greatest journalists of his country. NOT TRUE, ALAS, OF ALL DIPLOMATS.

From The Boston Advertiser.

Minister Reid is returning with distinguished honors to his native land. He is coming home with an enhanced reputation, which has not always been true of American dilpomats.

THESE COURTESIES FULLY DESERVED

From The Baltimore American.

Minister Whitelaw Reid thoroughly deserved the high
compliments paid to him. It has been one of the
best envoys this Government ever had in France.

HIS LINGUISTIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS. From The Boston Herald.

From The Boston Herald.

It will have been observed that Minister Whitelaw Reid responded in both English and French to the farewell address presented to him on the occasion of the complimentary banquet tendered to him in Paris by the American and the Frenchmen. An American Minister in a foreign country who uses the language of the country with grace and incliny is something that is more rare than it ought to be.

ACHIEVING WHERE OTHERS FAILED. From The Philadelphia Press.

From The Philadelphia Press.

As might naturally be expected in this long series of successive Ministers at one of the two most important diplomatic p ists in Europe, no small share of Mr. Reid's predecessors have been men of the highest historical distinction.

But it is true of nearly every one of them, except the first and greatest of them all (Benjamin Franklin), that their mission in the diplomatic sense was unsuccessful.

Mr. Reid has the good fortune to return with his

Mr. Reid has the good fortune to return with his work done. At a most untavorable and difficult juncture Mr. Reid has crowned with success the fruitless negotiations of the last ten years and the vain efforts and demands of a century of American diplomacy.

He has been able to make himself not only a personage—as any Minister can by the sedulous discharge on a large scale of the social duties and display of the Minister of a powerful nation—but he has also made himself a personage of weight, influence and social access in all the several circles whose central figures direct the Government and decide the policy of France. THE BEST FEATURE OF THE PARIS BANQUET.

TWO GREAT JOURNALIST-DIPLOMATS.

From The Eoston News.

From The Eoston News.

He has made a record which will be worthy to stand by that of the first American Minister to France, Lenjamin Franklin, as successful an ambassador as ever represented his country in a foreign land. Franklin made his first start by his printing and his publications, and so Mr. Reid has climbed to eminence by the great paper he governs. The success of both is pleasing to newspaper men, and Minister Reid will receive from them especially most hearty congratuations for his successful currer in France.